

TODAY'S EVENTS.

Arranged meeting of the Maunaloa Company at the Chamber of Commerce, 10 a. m.
Meeting of the Young Men's Christian Association at the Waialae Y. M. C. A. hall at 7:30 p. m.
Democratic mass meeting at the Waialae Y. M. C. A. hall at 8:30 p. m.
Basketball at Y. M. C. A. at 8:30 p. m.
Meeting of Holy Ghost celebration at the Cathedral, at 7:30 a. m.
Meeting of St. Andrew's Priory at 8:30 a. m.

Joseph J. Schumann, Duse's manager when she was here in 1896, says that she has written about America (the great actress) did not go to Chicago because she desired only the praise of people of taste, and it is pleasing to interpret "for an audience accessible only to pleasure of the eye and ear."

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

ATTORNEYS.

BRINSON & JUDD (A. L. C. Atkinson and Albert F. Judd, Jr.)—Office over the Y. M. C. A. bank, cor. Merchant and Kaahumanu Sts.

JOHNSON (W. C. Aehl and Albert F. Johnson)—Office No. 10 West 1st St., Tel. 854.

DICKY—King and Bethel Sts., Tel. 854.

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PLANS FOR BIG TIME

Dancing Pavilion to Be Erected.

ADMISSION DAY'S JOYS

Cabinet Votes Money—Various Matters Acted on by Executive Council.

At the meeting of the Executive Council yesterday those present were President Dole, Ministers Mott-Smith, Damon and Cooper, and Messrs. J. B. Atherton, W. O. Smith, J. H. Fisher and J. A. Gilman, representing the Citizens' Executive Committee for the celebration of Territorial Day.

The Committee asked permission of the Executive Council to construct a dancing pavilion fifty by seventy-five feet on the Waikiki side of the Executive building according to the plan which was produced, the lumber used in its construction to be furnished and removed by the contractors and the pavilion to cost \$776. It was recommended that the Government assume this expense.

The recommendation of the Citizens' Committee was adopted and the Government contributes the sum of \$1,000 from the "State Entertainments" fund, towards the incidental expenses, on the understanding that the Committee provide for all matters connected with the ball. The Government will assume the expense of erecting the inaugural platform and cost incidental to the inaugural ceremonies.

It was also voted that permission be granted to the committee to erect a dancing pavilion on the Waikiki side of the Executive building as requested. The matter of the Youman Land Title case was discussed and it was voted that the Minister of the Interior be requested to ask the Survey Department to compare the deed and the decree of the court and inform the Department which is correct.

The matter of the application of the Inter-Island Steam Navigation Company for an amendment to its charter was brought and referred to the Attorney-General and Mr. W. O. Smith to make various changes before action is taken.

The application of the Club Stables, Ltd., for an amendment to its articles of association was referred to the Attorney-General.

The Minister of Finance was authorized to pay the following amount: \$229.84, the excess of the amount required for the pay of "Salaries of Acting Circuit Judges" up to and including the 31st day of May, 1900, over the pro rata amount of the appropriation.

The Minister of the Interior read a communication from the Secretary of the Bureau of Immigration enclosing a bill of Messrs. Alexander & Baldwin for \$260 for the importation of two Tyrolean families, but as there is no appropriation at present by which this amount can be paid, the matter will have to be deferred until the Legislature meets.

A letter from Mr. W. O. Smith under date of May 18th, on behalf of the Edwin Hall Estate, was read with reference to the extension of Beretania street near its junction with King street, as was also Mr. W. E. Rowell's report on the same, dated May 26th. An offer will be made to the Edwin Hall Estate for the Government to fill to grade the proposed extension running through the estate and make the necessary sidewalks free of charge to the estate in consideration of the deed by the Hall Estate of the requested amount of land required to build the extension.

The application of the Honolulu Rapid Transit & Land Company to have the lines and grades of the streets defined upon which it proposes to lay its track was referred to the Attorney-General.

Upon the approval of the Attorney-General, Articles of Association will be granted to the Honolulu Drymen's Association and also to Emmeluth & Co., Ltd.

Upon the approval of the Attorney-General it was voted that the amendment to the charter of the Hilo Electric Light Co. be granted as requested.

The Articles of Association of the Owl Drug Co., Ltd., will be returned for correction. They do not explicitly state whether five of the incorporators are residents of the Islands, but use the word "citizens," and the affidavit should state that the list of subscribers shows the names of all the persons who have subscribed to the capital stock.

The Last Jury.

The last jury of the Republic of Hawaii which sat on a case on the Island of Oahu was that which heard and disposed of the case of Byrne vs. Beller, suit for salary. After hearing the case for two days they rendered a verdict last evening at 8:30 in favor of the plaintiff, awarding him \$600 back pay. The original petition called for \$1200, but half of it had been paid over. Ten jurors were in favor of a decision for

the plaintiff, two dissenting. A supper at the Arlington Hotel was one of the features of the jury's retirement from further service on behalf of the Republic of Hawaii.

HARTWELL'S LAND PURCHASE.

Emmeluth Contends that the Price Was Reasonable.

The article on the manner in which land values have been forced up by the army hospital needs, instancing the price demanded by John Emmeluth for six acres, has drawn a letter from Mr. Hartwell, in which he contends that Mr. Hartwell in paying nearly \$7,000 per acre for Judd's land made an investment which was satisfactory to him. Perhaps Mr. Hartwell, were he to write, would put a different complexion on the matter. Mr. Emmeluth is not to be blamed for getting all he could, but it will not be Colonel Ruhlens' fault if any other seller has the aid which fear of an adjacent hospital imparts to property owners, in forcing up prices. But here is Mr. Emmeluth's communication:

Editor Advertiser:—Under the heading of "Army Booms Land Prices," you refer to the transaction between Mr. Hartwell and myself, as follows: "Mr. Hartwell had no particular use for the land, nor is it a particularly good investment." I would pass the statement as a matter of fact, but it is borne out by the facts, but in justice to myself I cannot allow the imputation contained in the quoted statement to go unchallenged.

Mr. Hartwell did have use for the land, and more than a year ago asked me for the refusal of the same should I desire at any time to sell.

Two months ago I gave Mr. Alfred Carter, his son-in-law, the refusal of the identical property at \$35,000, and it was declined after some weeks.

Being in a position to require all the available means I could command—and having an opportunity on terms that were acceptable, I was negotiating for a lease of the premises when a movement was set on foot culminating in the purchase of the property.

I have no present ability to make more favorable overtures, but I will do this: The statement above quoted being authoritative, I offer, within thirty days to enter into an agreement to repurchase the property transferred—within eighteen months from date—at the price paid me with 6 per cent interest added.

This indicates my view of values on improved real property.

Mr. H. had a bargain at the purchase price, and the longer he holds it the more this fact will be in evidence.

Army or no army, real estate values as other things are governed by the law of supply and demand.

Man is a covetous animal. I will immediately go to work laying out a new homestead, with better view, a better selection of fruit trees—everything better than the one I just sold—and fifteen years from now some one will come along and in a spasm of joy over the beautiful prospect, will dig up about what will make up interest account on my investment, and then—well, this is a queer world.

JOHN EMMELOUTH.

REPUBLICANS GO HOME.

The Mauna Loa Takes Delegates Back to Maui and Hawaii.

There was great hand-shaking and harmony at the departure of the Mauna Loa for Maui and Hawaii yesterday afternoon about 1 o'clock. The delegates to the Republican Territorial Convention who had come from those Islands were returning to their respective isles. Smiles of sweet contentment rested upon their countenances and satisfaction beamed forth from their eyes.

Judge Kepolka goes home to pack his trunk for the Sleepy City—Philadelphia—where he will stand up for the Paradise of the Pacific, vote for McKinley and show the people on the Mainland how quickly an Hawaiian takes to American politics. 'Twas a happy party which sailed away and an equally happy crowd saw them off from the dock. Leis abounded and cheers resounded while natives and foreigners surrounded the delegates, talking politics up to the blowing of the last whistle.

Revives a Theft.

A discontinuance of the case of Ah Lee vs. The Inter-Island Steam Navigation Company has been filed. The company has settled the claim for \$500 which the Chinese brought against the company. This revives the affair in which Purser Fernbach stole a check for \$500 which was being sent to Honolulu from Japan. The check was cashed and Fernbach left the country for Japan or a Japanese immigrant vessel, the day he received the money.

Names Must Be Signed.

The Advertiser is in receipt of a communication criticizing certain shipping matters. It is unsigned and therefore will not be published. The Advertiser cannot put in its columns charges against anyone which are not substantiated. All communications must be signed by the real name of the writer.

Declining utility: Interviewer—"Do you believe our mission is to do much good in the East?" Here Landgrab (European statesman)—"Not so much as I used; the natives are getting afraid to kill them."—Puck.

TRADE AND THE FLAG

America's Commerce is With Its Emblem.

IS A COLONIZING POWER

The Figures Show Gain in Business Since Uncle Sam Went Abroad.

American control of the Philippines, Hawaii, Cuba and Porto Rico does not depend for its justification on any mere balance of dollars and cents.

We are in these islands not for gain, but because of a duty which we owe their people. If our protection gives them more peace, thrift, law and order than they had before—if it opens to them a new meaning of liberty and a broader range of enlightenment—why, then, we have perfectly succeeded, even if our new dependencies provide no new market for a single added bale of American goods.

We did not count the probable profit when we sent our army and our fleet to Santiago and Manila. No such thought was in our consciences. But where the flag has gone commerce, almost without effort, follows. There has been no organized official attempt to "exploit" or "develop" our new dependencies. In fact, not one of them except, perhaps Hawaii, is ready for such a thing, even if it were in contemplation.

The two chief islands of the Philippines are still vexed by a factional war. Cuba has not yet recovered from Spanish devastation. Porto Rico lies under industrial paralysis due partly to the awful hurricane and partly to long but inevitable delay in needed legislation. In not one of these dependencies are conditions normal. With not one of them have trade relations been set on a permanent basis. And yet every day of them exhibits what under the circumstances is an astonishing increase of commerce with the United States.

Our imports from Cuba, according to the Treasury returns just published, amounted to \$12,100,000 in the first nine months of the present fiscal year, a gain of no less than \$6,000,000 over the corresponding period of last year. Our exports to Cuba in these nine months past aggregated \$12,600,000, a gain of more than \$1,000,000.

Our imports from Porto Rico in the first three-quarters of the present fiscal year were valued at \$726,462, a decrease of about \$300,000, due to accidental and temporary causes—the hurricane and the tariff dispute in Congress. But our exports to Porto Rico in these nine months past have run up to \$2,758,000, as compared with \$1,702,000 in the first three-quarters of the fiscal year 1899.

Hawaii, considering its small population of only a little over a hundred thousand, makes a marvelous exhibit. Our imports from the rich little Pacific archipelago in the first nine months of the fiscal year 1900 have been \$14,500,000, an increase of about \$2,300,000. Our exports to Hawaii have reached \$10,214,000, an increase of more than \$3,700,000.

The distant Philippines, with which our trade has until now been inconspicuously small, in these nine months past have sent us \$3,871,000, an increase of \$1,100,000 over the nine months of a year ago, and we shipped to the islands goods of our own valued at \$1,976,000, an increase of \$1,815,000.

Taking Cuba, Porto Rico, Hawaii and the Philippines together, the Treasury statistics prove that our imports from them in the nine months past have been \$32,770,000, an increase in round numbers of \$2,900,000, or 20 per cent over the figures of the first nine months of 1899. Our exports to these islands amounted to \$34,758,000, an increase of \$13,811,000, or a gain of a little less than 40 per cent. In fact, our exports to these new dependencies

THE MAN WITH THE BROWN BAG IS BUSY ASKING QUESTIONS

The man with the brown bag was abroad in Hawaii yesterday. He will be abroad for a fortnight, and perhaps longer. If he was not at your house yesterday he will be today or within the next few days. He is the census agent. Chief of the brown bag crew is Alatau T. Atkinson. The chief does not carry any bag about, however, but sits in his office and directs the movements of his hundred and odd subordinates.

Uncle Sam has been busy for a year or two planning this census. It is to be the most complete compilation of facts concerning the personality, ancestry and general condition of the inhabitants of the Union ever made. Now, the census agent is a privileged character, so when he comes to your home and asks seemingly prying questions about your age, how many times you have been married, and how much you are worth, you may not put him out.

Yesterday was the first day of the census taking. The experiences of any one of the agents would make interesting reading. Curiously enough, it was developed that many of those interrogated knew very little about themselves, their forefathers and their property interests.

Ladies found it absolutely impossible to tell just when they were born. They hemmed and lawed and guessed that they were about so old, but really they could not say as to the exact figures. Some whose faces said plainly that they had seen thirty and perhaps had caught a glimpse of forty, timidly ventured the remark that they were over twenty.

The recording angel must have blushed exceedingly at many of the replies to the census agents, and if the book of doom is to hold the little quibbles spoken, its pages yesterday must have a pretty show of fibs.

One spinster whose angular face was proof positive of her having known the troublous days of the Civil War "told that she had lived in Georgia when a girl," but when begged to jog her memory as to when she first saw the light, faltered out the words, "It was in the seventies and near the eighties."

A lady who acknowledged that she had been married twice and who had recently been bereaved of the second husband, knew little about either, excepting that "Jonathan came from Massachusetts and James from California."

The census agents wear badges. One young man whose district was among the Chinese surprised a game of fantan in a laundry and was mistaken for a policeman. He was unable to get many facts, for when the Chinese saw his badge they fled precipitately and only a few returned to answer.

The Orientals do not take as kindly to the questioning as do others, for they have an idea—born of a poor understanding of English—that the agents are booking them for reference as to their rights to stay in Hawaii.

exceeded our exports to all of South and Central America.

This is only an incident—not the end—of the great national policy which has liberated Cuba and brought the Philippines, Hawaii and Porto Rico beneath the Stars and Stripes. American control of these islands is now only in its first tentative stages. Trade does not follow a most impressive token that our Government and our people are fit for their responsibilities, and that the United States is destined to be the great colonizing and tranquillizing Power of the world.

HORSEMEN RECKLESS.

Bicyclists Complain of Their Action at Night.

Bicyclists who use Beretania street after nightfall complain that horsemen have an utter disregard of the rules of the road. Bicyclists in coming down the right hand side of the street toward town and using the portion next to the car track, have had many narrow escapes from running full tilt into horses using the wrong side of the road.

Last evening a gentleman while riding his wheel toward almost collided with a buggy using the wrong side of the street, and bearing a lamp which was placed directly behind the horse in the center of the dashboard. Just as the two were about to come together the light of the bicycle lantern brought the horse and buggy into view and the collision was avoided. A mounted police officer, if placed along the thoroughfare to watch for a disregard of common road rules, would have many opportunities of making arrests.

SCANTILY CLAD AND VERY MAD

Police Rush Japanese Woman Through Mud to Jail—More Wagons Needed?

Captain Holl arrested several opium smokers on Kukui street last night with the help of other officers. Pipes and outfit were secured. The case, together with various drunks and heedless driving and other cases, comes up in the police court this morning.

Captain Holl figured in another arrest a little later in the evening. Passing near a place makani of St. Louis College he heard a woman shrieking: "Haul in! Haul in!"

Holl rushed into the building from which the cries came, kicked down a door and found a Japanese beating a countrywoman. The little Japanese woman was calling for help with all her might. Holl secured the man. The woman was also taken and a march to the police station began. Fifty or sixty Japanese men and women surrounded the officers and threatened them, demanding the woman. But they didn't get her. She kept up her yelling.

The woman was very scantily clad when she was taken in charge. She put on nothing else before leaving for the station house. As she was pushed through the muddy streets between two policemen her drapery was less apparent than the absence of the same. The two policemen were clothed in authority besides their uniforms while their diminutive charge was scarcely wrapped in a smile.

Rev. E. A. Cory's Sermon.

The largest audience that has yet greeted the Rev. Cory during his series of sermons at the Christian Church was out last night to hear him on the subject of the "Holy Spirit, His Personality and Work." The preacher handled his subject in a thorough manner and presented the Scriptural teaching on this topic, so often thought to be mystical, in such a manner as to make it comparatively simple. There will be no service tonight, but Mr. Cory will preach tomorrow night on "The Christian Soldier."

THE PLAGUE IN HONGKONG

How It Should Be Dealt With.

A STUDY OF PROCESSES

Interesting Paper Read Before a Society at the Great Anglo-Chinese Seaport.

The Hongkong Weekly Press reports a discussion in that city of serious local problems, in the course of which Mr. H. E. Pollock offered the following views about the plague:

To take these three questions in their order—the plague question is one of supreme importance. It can be not only a considerable annual recurrent expenditure to the government of the colony and to property owners, but it also involves severe commercial restrictions upon this port by the imposition of quarantine on vessels journeying from here to adjacent places.

No doubt the legislation passed last year was a step in the right direction in that it increased the size of cubicles, and also the ventilation coming into houses, but, in view of the fact that the plague has become an annual recurrent disease here, it is obvious that no relaxation of sanitary precautions should be tolerated for a moment, but that on the contrary it becomes most earnestly to enquire into, discuss and examine every suggestion for the improvement of the sanitary conditions of this city and for the prevention of overcrowding.

The Sanitary Board has done much good work in taking steps to close houses which are unfit for human habitation, but it is becoming a serious question whether a condemnation of certain streets is not required in order to secure a greater circulation of air in the overcrowded quarters of our city.

Even, however, if you consider the causes of plague to be at present too obscure to justify any such wholesale remedy as demolition and reconstruction, I should like to draw your attention to two causes at work in our midst which the mere ordinary man in the street would imagine must form very important factors in propagating and continuing this epidemic in our midst. The first is the presence of night soil in our drains, and the second is the presence of decaying vegetable refuse in our drains. The presence of night soil in considerable quantities in our drains is attested by the last report of the sanitary surveyor, Mr. Drury, in which he says:

Under clause No. 8 of his contract, the conservancy contractor is supposed to remove all night soil from the private houses in the Hill district, but in the city this is done by various irresponsible coolies in places every night or every other night, according to the class of person dealt with; these coolies receive a small payment from the house occupants, but none for delivery at the conservancy boat. There is no sanitary staff for the supervision of the removal of night soil during the night, thus rendering the provisions of the contract useless. There being no staff for the supervision of the regular removal of night soil from private houses, to enforce the provisions of the contract, the result is from evidence and observations that in the case of the Hill district soil is emptied into nullahs, and in the city I find that much of it is emptied down the storm gullies and drains, and it is not to be expected that a Chinese coolie will trouble to remove the soil to the boat if he can safely empty it into a convenient gully—and this after the government have expended \$275,600 to divert sewage and sullage from the storm drains. I would point out that storm gullies are not trapped, and that the gares from the storm drains escape at these points, which are situated generally ten feet from some shop or house front; also that this small flow of sewage in the storm drains in the dry season is more harmful than the ordinary fall flow which they used to get, and which naturally possessed better self-cleansing power. Furthermore, the sub-soil in the locality of these old storm drains still continues being polluted, and, as Mr. Chadwick prophesied (in his 1882 report on sanitation in this colony) "has now" to do it, become a "horrid for disease and epidemic." (For further particulars as to misuse of storm drains vide the Honorable Director of Public Works Annual Report, 1898).

That is what the sanitary surveyor says in his official report, dated the 5th August last.

The presence of large quantities of vegetable refuse in our drains is a new terror which has been revealed to us by the recent report of the colonial veterinary surgeon, Mr. Lydell, in which he says, under the heading: Hawkers:

"Consequent upon the crowded state of the markets, and the increased demand, the number of so-called hawkers of vegetables has been largely augmented, especially during the past few years, so much so that many of the bye streets of the city are often blocked up completely by them. These people, who are not hawkers in any sense of the

(Continued on Page 2.)